# THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, 2 JANUARY 1839.


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WEDNESDAY MORNING, 2nd JANUARY 1839.

The Honorable Company's Steam packet *Hugh Lindsay*, Lieut. Powell Commanding, from Suez 1st December, arrived about 5 P. M. yesterday with the following passengers —

Mrs. Carpenter and child, Mr. Mackenzie, Mademoiselle Marliany, Major Carpenter H. M's. 41st Regiment, Captain Mackenzie Bengal Cavalry, Hon. C. Tiemroth Esq., General Ventura, Colonel Power, C. B. Bengal Artillery, W. Cargill, W. Smyttan, H. Constable, C. Estridge, and T. Dussenier Esquires, and Mr. Hall, Engineer. Four European and two Native Servants.

The Ship *Caledonia*, J. T. Burn Master, from China the 12th November also arrived yesterday afternoon. Passengers Mr. W. A. Drought I N, 5 Parsees and 3 Arabs.

The *Hugh Lindsay* left *Suez* at 9 P. M. on the 1st December, *Juddah* the 7th., *Mocha* the 13th., *Aden* the 16th., *Maculla* the 22nd, and came to anchor at *Bombay* about 5 P. M. yesterday, having therefore accomplished the passage in 30 days and 20 hours. By this opportunity we have received Letters from our London Correspondency to the 6th November inclusive, our regular files of London Papers to the 5th, and of Galignani's Messenger to the 8th November inclusive, the latter giving extracts from the London Newspapers of the 6th.

We have received also the *Bengal Hurkaru and Englishman Extras* of date October 27th only, so that we have intelligence from London of TEN DAYS and from Paris of TWELVE DAYS later date than our Bengal contemporaries. *Our* Extra gives the Gazettes and Prices Current to the 2nd November inclusive, and the monetary Intelligence and prices of the Funds at the close of the 6th November. It will be observed that our Cotemporaries do not give the Gazettes of any later date than the 19th October. We have extracted the principal items of intelligence.

Mr. Paternoster who had been confined for six weeks as a Lunatic had been set at large by order of the metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy.

The *Northern Yacht* a steam boat with ten passengers which left Newcastle for Leith on the 21st October, sunk during the disastrous Hurricane, with which England has been visited. It appears that every soul on board perished.

Among the deaths we observe the following :— Vice Admiral Sir Tremayne Rodd, K. C. B. Captain Edward Bathurst, R. M. John Woolmore, S. Smith late Major 14th Dragoons, Major John Palk, Lieutenant Colonel Bowier E. I. S. Captain Wing R. N., Dr. R. McKinnall R. N. John Douglas Esqr. Provost marshal at Grenada. Lieut. Col. A. Brown E. I S. The Lady of Lieut. General Sir. Colin Campbell, Sir E. Poore Bart, Lord Carrington, Lieut. Col. C. Gardiner, J. Rutter Esq. M. D. Lady John Russell, General the Hon. David Leslie.

## FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, 15TH OCTOBER, 1838.

ENGLAND. Parliament was prorogued in the usual form on 17th instant to 4th December when it is expected a further adjournment will take place till the middle of February.---The Marquis of Clarincarde has sailed for St. Petersburgh as Representative of the English Government.---On the 10th inst. the Quarterly Accounts of the Revenue were made up, and shew a considerable increase both on the Quarter and the year---the former being £655, 910 and the latter £741,045 over the preceding. The principal increase is in the Customs and Excise.---A treaty of Commerce between this country and Austria was definitively ratified on the part of England on 12th Instant, it will tend materially to counteract the designs of Russia at Galatz and Sulina at the mouth of the Danube.---The proposed Grant of £5000 to the relatives of the deceased Mr. Fraser late Commissioner at Delhi was decided favorably by ballot at the E. I. House on 9th inst.--A meeting was held on 12th instant in the Room of the E. I. and China Association to consider the expediency of forming a private Company for establishing Steam Communication with India via the Red Sea. Sir R. W. Horton took the Chair and among those present were Lord W. Bentinck, Sir J. Ross, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Crawford, Gov. of the Bank of England, Captains Grindlay and Barber &c. The Chairman felt confident a private Company would succeed but Lord W. Bentink doubted the practicability of Captain Barber's Plan. £400,000 was the amount of Capital required for which a dividend of £70,000 might be expected. 5 Steam ships of 600 House Power and 1500 Tons burden with 2 smaller Vessels for the Bombay line would be requisite. Altho' no steps were taken for the purpose of compensating Mr. Waghorn for the important services he had rendered the cause, it is gratifying to know that all present spoke in the warmest terms of his past exertions to whom it was asserted we were mainly indebted for the existing arrangements. A Committee was appointed to take Captain Barber's Plan into consideration.---We are anxiously expecting Mr. Waghorn's portion of the August India Letters on 27th inst. via Marseilles,---much disappointment is experienced from the absence of letters at this interesting crisis, and it is to be hoped Mr. Waghorn's judicious arrangements will again be the means of furnishing us with the earliest intelligence.

FRANCE. General Ayman has been racalled from Switzerland, owing it is said to illness but in reality from having issued a Proclamation, the language of which was offensive to the Swiss: he is succeeded by Genl. Sehraun. The long agitated Swiss Question will it, is generally believed, be speedily and amicably settled. The Petition of the National Guards for Electoral Reform still makes some noise and lays for signature in 12 different places of the Capital— it is carefully worded to avoid prosecution. December 10th is the day fixed for the meeting of the Chambers and an interesting Session is anticipated. Two subjects are already announced for the purpose of annoying the Government vizt.---a proposal to annul the proceedings against Genl. Ney and a demand of England for the remains of Napoleon.

SPAIN. Another battle was fought on 2nd Inst. on the same spot where Alaix was defeated, terminating more favorably for the Christinos, they having achieved the Victory and pursued the Carlists over the Arga with considerable loss. Their drooping spirits however had scarcely revived when intelligence arrived totally discomfiting them. On the 6th the Army of Pardinas was completely routed by Cabrera between Caspe and Morella, when out of 5 Battallions and 2 Squadrons very few escaped. Pardinas and a number of his officers were left on the Field. This account has been confirmed by the last arrivals.

CANADA. Quebec Papers to the 10th ultimo represent the country to be tranquil but apprehensions were entertained of a disturbed winter as it is reported arms and ammunition had been conveyed from the States into the Upper Province. The trial of Jalbert for the murder of Lieut. Weir has been deferred, two of the material witnesses having absconded. At Montreal the deepest indignation was manifested from the acquittal of 4 men indicted for the murder of Chartraud. The Lower Canada Juries have thus proved themselves to be most ignorant and corrupt.

LONDON 25TH OCTOBER.

ENGLAND.—Lord Durham's resignation has been the principal theme for discussion for the last 10 days and it is generally thought that Parliament will assemble before the appointed time to take the matter into consideration.—Nothwithstanding the frequent obstacles thrown in the way of the indefatigable Waghron by those in Office he still manages to get the letters entrusted to his care between the two Countries in a much shorter space than those sent by the Government conveyance. The Calcutta, and Madras letters of the middle of July, registered by his Agents were received in Town via Marseilles on the 17th instant *by which a saving of more than 3 weeks will be effected over the ordinary Mails*, as they cannot by any chance be here before 12th proximo. This then is another of the many advantages derived by those availing of his medium.—The "Great Western" which brought the News of Lord Durham's resignation, completed her voyage from New York to Bristol in 12½ days.—The Grant of £5000 to the relatives of Mr. Fraser was confirmed at Meeting of E. I. Proprietors on the 17th Instant.—In Ireland the Precursor Agitation Society was to be remodelled— it is progressing but there are it is is said symptoms of reluctance to countenance it in high places. A Pamphlet "Egypt in 1838" dedicated to Lord Wm. Bentinck, has just appeared: it is written by Mr. Waghorn and creates no little sensation in the Political World.

FRANCE.—Prince Louis Napoleon having left Switzerland the question of Electoral reform occupied the minds of the French. The Ministry are seriously alarmed at it's rapid progress and attempts are being made to bribe the liberal press who only support the measure to endeavour if possible to get a change in the cabinet.

Louis Philippe has given audience to the Delegates of the Beet root sugar growers and manufacturers, who presented a long address pointing out in strong terms the grievances under which, they laboured. The King expressed his anxiety to favor the native Sugar produce but he must also take into consideration the French interest in the Colonies—it was his wish however to protect and satisfy both branches of industry. Speculations on Foreign Policy and Eastern affairs chiefly occupy the papers but they are without the foundation of fact.

SPAIN.—The defeat and death af General Pardinas produced a most profound impression in Madrid and the funds fell considerably. The shocking barbarities imputed to Cabrera towards his Prisoners can scarcely be credited in the present state of parties in Spain. The Ministry was definitively organized, to strengthen which and the Queen, Narvarez with 2 Brigades of Infantry and a division of Cavalry were quartered in the Capital. Don Miguel's Sister the Princess de Beira had evaded the vigilance of the Police on the French frontier and joined Don Carlos in Navarre; their marriage was expected to take place shortly.

PORTUGAL.—Positive refusals have been made by this Ministry to ratify the treaty presented to them by England for the speedy settlement of the slave question. The substance of the remaining intelligence brought by the last arrival is, the termination of the elections in favour of the Septembrist Party—the death of Baiver, successor of Remechido and the necessity of reducing the Queen's income from £95,000 to £50,000 per annum.

WEST INDIES.—Accounts have been received to the early part of September. At Barbadoes and Demerara the Negroes generally were returning to their work on terms satisfactory to both parties but some uneasiness was still caused in Jamaica, Tobago and Trinidad, as many of the Estates were without labourers :—it was confidently expected however that things would resume their usual course.

AMERICA.—United States. Troops were advancing towards the Texian frontier and Arkansas for the purpose of checking the hostile intentions of the Indians, a considerable body of whom had left the location assigned them by the States on the River Sabine.

CANADA.—News of Lord Durhams's resignation and his intended return to England forthwith has been furnished us by the last arrival. The receipt of the Canada Indemnity Bill and the proceedings in Parliament on that occasion caused this determination. At a meeting of the Delegates from the lower Provinces on 22nd September his Lordship bitterly lamented the course he was compelled to pursue and said "It was the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to support him in the hour of persecution and not join with his bitter foes in striking at his head." His Lordship had ordered the Malabar, 74, to be ready for him on 10th inst. and it was stated at Quebec and Montreal that Sir J. Colborne would be appointed Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON,—6TH NOVEMBER 1838.

ENGLAND.—The East India Company who had been without intelligence from India for upwards of 3 months received their despatches of July, August, and September per special Messenger from Malta on 26th ultimo, Mr. Waghorn's letters of September reached us 3 days after, via Marseilles, but the Government Mails are still behind and cannot be received till 12th instant. Since the above arrival the Press has been almost exclusively occupied with conjectures relative to the probability of War with Russia.—On 29th ultimo London was visited with one of the most destructive Storms ever known, and the damage to Property is considerable. The Steamer Liverpool which sailed from Liverpool for New York, on 20th ultimo, returned to Cork, after being out 11 days and expended 400 out of 550 tons of Coal by stress of Weather, while the "Great Western" from Bristol for same Port has kept on her voyage. An awful Coal Pit explosion destroying 40 persons took place in Cumberland on 24th ultimo. It is generally understood that Sir J. R. Carnac, will be the new Governor of Bombay vacant by the death of Sir Robert Grant.

Consols 93¾ @ ⅞

FRANCE.—Out of a population of nearly 35 millions there are not 200,000 Electors who have the Property qualification required by the Charter. The Government is evidently embarrassed by the agitation of this subject, as it is reported that fictitious plots are to be got up to divert public attention from this question and which will be pushed forward by the opposition as a principal topic at the [illegible] meeting of the Chambers. The import duties on Colonial Sugar have been reduced one third, and an impost of 16½ francs is to be levied on every hundred kilogrammes of Beet root Sugar. Sickness has appeared in the the Mexican Blockading Squadron and carried off a number of men and officers; the existing differences it was expected would be soon arranged, a communication to this effect having been made by the President to the French Commander. A City to be called Phillipville has been commenced by Marshal Vallee on the Bay of Stora.

SPAIN.—It is imagined that the present ministry has not the ability to carry on the affairs of the Government with any success. Narvarez still remains in the Capital to guarantee its's security against the violence of the factions. To make up for the repulse of Cabrera on 21st ultimo in an assualt upon Caspe, where he lost 600 men, the Carlists have gained some advantages over Genl Van Halen at Calatayud where they levied a forced contribution of 8300, Dollars. The atrocities committed by Cabrera on his Prisoners have been revenged by the massacre of a number of Carlists confined in all the principal Towns. The marriage of Don Carlos with the Princess de Beira was celebrated at Aizcoitia on 20th ultimo.

WEST INDIES.—Viewing the Islands generally indications of improvement are visible in the sentiments of the Apprentices towards their masters, and the cultivation goes on as prosperously as could be anticipated. There are exceptions however at Barbadoes and St. Vincents, many of the prœdial labourers persisting in demanding higher wages than the planters feel themselves justified in allowing. At Demerara an extensive combination had existed among the labourers to set themselves free on 1st August if the Court of policy at that Island had refused to liberate them.

CANADA.—Lord Durham may be expected in England about January, very little doubt being now entertained that his Lordship will alter his original intention. 500 Freeholders principally Canadians had assembled at Quebec and passed resolutions condemning the burning of Lord Brougham in effigy and thanking him and Mr. Leader, M. P. for their strenuons exertions in favour of the rights and liberties of the People of Canada. The universal sentiments of the Anglo Canadian Population deprecate the Governor's retirement and are condemnatory of the House of Lords. Trade was very brisk at *New York*, commercial affairs were progressing favorably and credit gradually reviving. The result of the Elections in Pensylvania and New Jersey, being favourable to the present President's policy. no doubt exists as to his re-election.

LATEST DATES FROM.

Bombay 13 September, Overland thro' MR. WAGHORN ONLY.
Madras 1 „ ..... „ ..... Do.....Do.
Calcutta 30 August..... „ ..... Do.....Do.
Ceylon, 31 „ ..... „ ..... Do.....Do.
China, 2 July *by* Thomas Lawrie.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—NOVEMBER 8.

The Canadian papers state from what they hold to to be unquestionable authority that Lord Durham has stated that the appointment of Mr. Turton, which Lord Melbourne denounced in the House of Lords, and not only denouneed, but declared his disbelief in, was made at Lord Melbourne's own suggestion.—(John Bull.)

TUESDAY ONE O'CLOCK..

We have received the London journals of Tuesday. The following are extracts :—

"STOCK EXCHANGE NOV. 6, *Twelve o'clock*.---The product of the sales yesterday of Bank Stock have been re-invested in consols this morning, which had the effect of advancing the price of those securities to 93⅞ buyers. Bank Stock has improved, and is now quoted 201 to ¼. India Stock 260 to ¼. India Bonds 60 to 63 pm. Exchequer Bills 67 to 69 pm. Spanish Bonds are 17½ to ½, with Coupons; Def. 7⅛ to ⅜ Pass. 3⅜ to 4⅛. Portuguese are 51¼ to ⅜; Threes 20½ to 21.

"*Two o'clock*.---Securities remain the same.

"*Four o'clock*.---Consols for Acc. closed at 93⅞ 4.

"By the *Royal William*, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from New York, we have received New York papers of the 20th, and Canada papers of the 16th ult. inclusive. The *Royal William* sailed from New York on the evening of the 20th, and although the weather was very stormy, and she encountered some severe gales, she made the passage in fifteen days. The news received by her is most important. Lord Durham, in a long proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of British America, virtually resigns the government of her Majesty's dominions in North America, and formerly announces his intention of proceeding to England. (1) The proclamation created quite a sensation in the United States. The *Quebec Gazette* states that Lord Durham was to leave Montreal for Washington, on his return to England, on the 27th. The *Montreal Herald* makes the 20th the date of his departure, and adds that he had ordered the *Malabar* to await his orders at New York. The Countess of Durham and suit was to sail for England on the 1st inst., on board the *Inconstant* frigate. We extract from the New York paper already quoted the following suggestion not less worthy of the attention of the British Parliament than of the Members of Congres.

The *Royal William* brought twenty-nine passengers, one of whom, Captain Conroy, is the bearer of dispatches from the Earl of Durham to her Majesty's Ministers.

(1) This proclamation with the brief notice of the Mexican blockade which are the only important contents of the present mail appeared in the *Messenger* of Monday received through Havre.---ED. MESSENGER.

"The position of money affairs in the northern states is steady and healthy in spite of the untowardness of the elections. In the southern states efforts are making by the banks to resume in January next. On the whole we must say that, notwithstanding politics, this country is gradually, we may say rapidly recovering from the extreme depression of 1837. We have the elements of prosperity in greater abundance than any other country. Our elasticity puzzles and mystifies all the English financiers."—*New York Herald*.

"We have reason to believe that the Government has received dispatches from Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople dated the 13th ultimo, which mention the important fact that the Russians had collected a very large naval force in the Black Sea, and that they were daily expected at Constantinople. Our Ambassador had sent pressing instructions to the British Admiral at Vourla to hold the fleet in readiness for any emergency that might arise. It was confidently expected at Constantinople that if the Russian fleet should enter the Bosphorus and anchor before the capital the British Admiral would be ordered to pass the Dardanelles and closely watch them.---(Post. *Nov.* 6.

"Dispatches have been received (some days back) from Lord Ponsonby of the 13th ult. These however contain no special intelligence of the description given by the *Post*. That the Russians are very active and that there is corresponding vigilance in our fleet is certain; but all the rest is mere rumour. We are sorry to learn that the last dispatches transmit no intelligence from Persia. It is now a month since the first information of the promised retirement of the Persian force from Herat. We have no further news of the effects of Col. Stoddart's negotiations, or of the Shah's proceedings and we are led to apprehend that the subsequent favourable accounts of them which have been published in this country must have been premature.---(Globe.)

"Dispatches were forwarded to-day from Downing street, for Lords Melbourne and Palmerston at Windsor.---(Courier.) *Nov.* 6.

"The Right Hon. Sir H. Ellis is spoken of as likely to obtain the lucrative appointment of Governor of Bombay; he is half brother to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and was some time since sent on a special mission to the Schah of Persia.—*Herald, Oct.* 30.

SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC.—It was stated with confidence yesterday amongst the Proprietors of India Stock that the Board of Controul had concurred in the nomination of Sir James Rivett Carnac as the new governor of Bombay, in the room of the late Sir Robert Grant.—*Evening Paper, Nov.* 1.

"GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.—We are assured that there is no truth in the statement which has appeared in some papers, that Sir James Carnac has been appointed Governor of Bombay. We believe there is a standing order that no gentlemen who has been an East India Director can be appointed to any such office until he has been two years out of the direction. This, of course, sets Sir James Carnac's appointment out of the question The report is, that Sir Wilmot Horton will be the new Governor; but no appointment has been made,—*Globe, Nov.* 5.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES.—During the present week much disappointment has been experienced from the arrival of another Malta packet without an Indian mail. It would seem that we must wait until the 5th proximo before letters can be received, unless some may arrive on the 27th instant, *via* Marseilles. By our letters we learn that up to the 16th Sept. none arrived at Alexandria, and that none was looked for until that expected about the 1st of Oct., by the "Berenice." The "Euphrates" Cruizer, sailed on the 7th of Sept. from Suez. with the London mail of August.

CEYLON OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Bombay authorities have consented to revive their former practice of forwarding the overland letters to Ceylon by express *via* Bangalore instead of in the Madras packets, as they have done recently. It is computed that a saving of seven or ten days will thus be effected in the transmission of such letters.—*Atlas Oct.* 13.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES.—Letters from India were received in town on Wednesday last, *via* Marseilles, of the following dates :—From Bengal, 16th July; Madras, 23d July; Bombay, 1st August. By one of these letters, dated Bombay the 1st of August, we learn that the ', Semiramis" steamer left that port for the Red Sea on the 15th of July, and put back again on the 26th, unable to weather the monsoon. This is the more to be regretted, as she had 10,000 letters, which packets being too bulky for the Syrian route are to be sent by the Red Sea in September.

Government had decided on sending a small dispatch, however, by the Persian Gulf, per "Atalanta," in the 1st of August; this may be looked for in town on Thursday next.

Some commercial letters and papers, of which we have received a few, being addressed, *via* Marseilles," were forwarded from Beirout, by some irregular means to Alexandria, from whence they were, no doubt, dispatched by the French steamer to Marseilles, and these are the bearers of the overland intelligence which reached town on Wednesday last.—*Atlas Oct.* 20.

"Nothing has yet transpired from the India House relative to the dispatches received by the East India Company; and as there are not any private letters in London, we must wait until Monday, when they may be expected *via* Marseilles, through the agency of Mr. Waghorn. The manner in which both public and private correspondence is conducted by the government to and from India is most disgraceful. Until last night the East India Company were without any dispatches since the 4th of June; private letters and newspapers were, however, received on 17th inst. from Bombay so late as the 1st of August. The government now have received dispatches dated to 12th September; that is, in forty-four days, the quickest communication we believe that has been made. But how stands the merchant and the community at large? Why, *not one single letter has been brought*? and, what is more, cannot be expected for a considerable time. These dispatches are presumed to contain subjects of deep and vital importance. They were brought to Malta from Egypt by the French Steamer, which has carried the letters which come through Mr. Waghorn's agency to Marseilles, and are due to-morrow. We shall then, in all probability, be enabled to glean an insight of the contents of the dispatches which are so important.—*Courier Oct.* 24.

We regret to learn, that Mr. Cutlar Ferguson, Judge Advocate-General, P. M. for Kirkcudbright, is lying seriously ill at his apartments at the Hotel Trouchet.---*Galignanis' Messenger, Nov.* 3.

## THE CANADAS AND LORD DURHAM.

A brief account of several meetings held in the Canadas, after the announcement of Lord Durham's determination to return home had been made public, is given in some of the American papers. There is a narrative of the resolutions passed at each, with a description of the perfect unanimity which prevailed among the parties present—a circumstance, indeed, not very difficult to explain, see ing that none but the Noble Lord's panegyrists would be very likely to attend on occasions of a nature so exclusively complimentary. There was likewise an unanimity, though of a different, species, made apparent, besides that of the courteous and royal individuals who came together in complement to Lord Durham. There was, for example, an unanimity of absence, common to all members of one particular class of her Majestys subjects, quite as remarkable as that manifested by the presence and the concord of the others. The meetings were composed of the English race, without exceptions. There does not appear to have been a single French Canadian among the admirers or approvers of Lord Durham. Neither at Quebec nor at Moutreal did *a single man of French blood show himself*—a strong presumption this, if not a perfect demonstration, that whatever hopes the mission of Lord Durham might have excited in the British-decended subjects of her Majesty, the French Canadians partook not of them, but held themselves aloof in silent, sullen alienation. We make this remark without meaning to infer from it the slightest disparagement of, or censure on, Lord Durham. On the contrary, no English statesman, fulfilling his duty to the British crown, had a chanee of thereby conciliating or appeasing the rancorous hatred indulged by the French Canadians against the sovereignity of the Queen of England, their allegiance to whom they are hourly conspiring to shake off. But if this be no reflection on Lord Durham, and we admit that it is not, the world must acknowledge that, at all events, the main ostensible purpose of the noble lord's appointment to the office of civil and political pacificator of Canada *had completely failed*; or why should the French Canadians, amonst whom was the centre of disturbance, have withheld their testimony on so striking an occasion?—*Times, Oct.* 30.

Lord Durham's measures and general conduct have failed to procure for his government the confidence either of the French Canadians or the British Liberals in Lower Canada, and in the Upper Provinces there had been similar symptoms of disaffection. One remarkable instance occurred at Kingston, which proved that if the juries of Lower Canada had popular sympathies, Sir George Arthur could not safely put the people under his rule in the jury-box. The Hon. Colonel Henry Dundas had gone beyond the letter of his authority, in imprisoning for seven days, without a magistrate's warrant, the gaoler at Fort Dundas, charged with aiding the escape of some rebels committed to his safe-keeping; the gaoler being a civilian. The aggrieved party brought his action against Colonel Dundas for £1,000; the Attorney-General defended the Colonel and the Judge charged strongly in his favour; but the Jury gave the plantiff £200 damages. The verdict is regarded as a triumph over the government, and evidence that to abet the escape of the rebels from Fort Dundas was not considered a very heinous offence.--- Spectator. Oct. 31

Very little doubt seems now to be entertained that Lord Durham will persist in his original intention of relinquishing his government; he is expected in England by January, as it is his wish to spend some time in the United States, in order to consolidate the amicable feelings existing between the cabinet at Washington and the colonial administration in Canada. On his departure from Quebec, Sir J. Colborne will succeed his lordship,

The rumours prevalent on the frontier respecting invasions and meditated insurrections, are looked upon as set afloat more to plague the government and annoy the military, than from any organized plan. But Sir John Colborne will be prepared to meet every contingency, and will establish his head quarters at Montreal, as soon as the ice is firm, with six regiments of the line, to be near the districts that were the seats of disturbance last winter.

A meeting has been held at Quebec, attended by nearly 9,000 freeholders of that city, principally Canadians. Resolutions were passed condemning as a wanton outrage, the burning of Lord Brougham in effigy, and thanking him, in the name of the inhabitants of the province, "for his strenuous and persevering efforts in favour of the rights and liberties of the people of Canada." Thanks were also voted to Mr. Leader, M. P.

Meetings have been held at Quebec and Montreal, at which the British inhabitants attended *en masse*. Speeches were made, and resolutions unanimously passed, approving of Lord Durham's conduct, deprecating his retirement, and condemnatory of the House of Lords. The city of Toronto has also passed a series of resolves to the same effect; and this appears to be the universal sentiment of the Anglo-Canadian population.

With respect to the policy pursued towards the state prisoners, and the leniency shown them, the *Montreal Courier*, one of the most moderate and judicious papers in Lower Canada, doubts whether the measure has not been misconceived by the Canadians, and whether the liberality of the provincial government will not be construed into pusillanimity by those it was intended to conciliate. The *Courier* says—"It is needless now to disguise the fact, that the entire policy that has been pursued has utterly failed to secure the results contemplated. It has spoken a language which the mass of the Canadians have not in any degree understood, which has been interpreted to them by crafty men to mean the very reverse of what it was intended to convey, and which has degraded in their eyes the government it ought to have made them love and revere. Were we to detail all that we know upon good authority, of the lamentably perverted notions the *habitans* entertained of the mistaken generosity which was shown by the executive towards the rebel leaders, we should be looked upon by those who have not similar opportunities of judging, as credulous fools. It is our sincere conviction that the high-minded policy pursued has not been *mercy* to the *habitans*; it will, we fear, prove a snare, entailing miseries upon them and their fellow-subjects more severe than those yet experienced. As for the banished individuals, who have been the cause of so much fuss, both here and in Britain, we will not waste any more ink upon them."—*Atlas, Nov.* 3.

## UNITED STATES.—CANADA.

We have received New York papers, by an arrival at Havre, to the 10th Oct. These journals finally set at rest the question of the Earl of Durham's return, as his Lordship's official proclamation announcing that event, and giving the reasons which influenced his determination, will be found among our extracts from them. This document, which is able, clear, and straight forward, had created a strong sensation, which was not confined to the British Colonies—the journals of New York and Washington being nearly as much engrossed with the subject as those of Canada. The Mexican and Buenos Ayrean blockades, it will be seen, have been made the subject of an appeal to the Government at Washington by the New York Chamber of Commerce The elections are running, according, to some of these papers, with a strong tide in favour of the Radical party—a symptom which is said to have caused a decline in the Funds. United States Bank shares closed on the day before the sailing of the packet at 120 ¼ the sales were unusually large. The following are; extracts from the journals:—

(*From the New York Herald.*)

RESIGNATION OF LORD DURHAM.—The document which we publish to-day—Lord Durham's Proclamation, resigning his office in Canada—will produce an extraordinary sensation, and lead to extraordinary results in England. Lord Durham is a man of great talents, remarkable address, and high ambition. He will return to England with the same feelings towards Lord Melborne, which he entertains towards Lord Brougham., The tone and temper of his proclamation are calculatedto cause a prodigious impression in England. It will raise for him a position of great influence power and strength. For many years Lord Durham has been in search of the point he has now reached—a point from which he will ultimately seize the premiership. Lord Durham will arrive here on or about the 20th inst Should not the English residents get up an entertainment for him on his way to England? There would be no harm in Americans joining it—for he entertains feelings of great respect for our institutions, and can be of essential service to the peace of the two countries in the British Parliament. We have no doubt he will yet be Premier..—*Gal. Mess. Nov.* 5.

Sir John Colborne, it further ,appears, is intrusted with the administration of the government on the departure of Lord Durham until a new appointment shall be made. The latter will visit New York, and was expected at Montreal, on his way thither, on the 20th inst. The *Malabar*, 74, will arrive at New York to carry his Lordship home.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.---The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has received the following letter from his Royal Highness, who, it will be seen, sets a high value on the compliment paid him, and promises to honour us with a visit and accept our hospitality at no distant day:---

"Upleatham Hall Oct. 28.

"My Lord Provost---Having been detained here some days under the hospitable roof of my friend, Lord Dundas on my way home, by an accident your letter only come to hand yesterday. The letter which your lordship had addressed me, conveying an invitation in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, has afforded me the highest gratification, and, therefore calls for the expression of my warmest gratitude. May I request of your lordship to communicate these sentiments to the loyal inhabitants of your ancient and royal city, and to assure them that it has been, for many years, one of the objects I have had most at heart, to visit their noble metropolis of the north that were it not for the lateness of the season, I would at once have taken advantage of their invitation, but that being now on my way to the south, it is impossible for me to avail myself of their flattering proposal; that should circumstances allow of my coming north some time next year, I will certainly not forget thehonour they had intended to confer upon me at the present moment, of which I will give your lordship timely notice; and you may further add my lord the delight I anticipate in presenting myself before the loyal and worthy citizens of Edinburgh, and in thanking them personally for their good opinion of me as likewise for their kind expressions of attachment."---(Scotsman).

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Jerusalem Coffee house, Cornhill, to "consider the practicability and expediency of forming a private company" to carry on a steam communication with India. The chief persons present were Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, chairman, Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Crawford, M. P., Mr. Curtis, Governor of the Bank, Mr. Bagshaw, Captain Barber, and Captain Grindley. Many merchants and persons of influence in the City attended the meeting.

Sir Wilmot Horton, in opening the business, dwelt upon the advantages of a more regular communication with India by steam-vessels, than now existed. He had himself been seven months in Ceylon, without receiving a letter from England, on public or private business; but since steam-communication had been established between that island and England, he had received letters dated the 31st of July on the 31st of August. He felt certain that a private company would succeed; but for himself, he would have nothing to do with it, unless the capital were *bonâ fide* subscribed.

Captain James Barber then submitted the proposed plan of operations to the meeting. It is intended that a vessel shall sail monthly to the three Presidencies and the Straits of Batavia; the passage-money not to exceed that now charged by vessels passing the Cape of Good Hope. Five steam-ships of 600 horse power each, and 1,500 tons burden, with two smaller vessels for the Bombay branch, are to be built. It is expected that the voyage to Ceylon will be performed in thirty-six days, to Madras in forty, Bombay forty-two, and Calcutta forty-three. The transit through Egypt to be performed by means of iron steam-boats, to Cairo, and omnibuses and vans across to Suez; skeleton-carriages to be used for the land transit of goods and luggage, made to fit the same places in both vessels, so that there will be no disturbance of packages and no uncovering till they reach the final port. In Bengal alone, 800 shares, amounting to 140,000l., had been conditionanally subscribed for; which showed how much interest the subject excited in India. The amount of capital required was only 400,000; and, on the calculation that there would be 2,300 passengers, (only half the number that went to India in 1836,) and a proportionate carriage of goods, the company might expect a dividend of 70,000l. on their 400,000l.

Sir John Ross, as Chairman of the Company for the passage by the Cape, said that the Company had no wish to thwart the project, but would give it aid when the opportunity occurred.

A gentleman, whose name is not given, said that already the East India Company had established a monthly communication to Bombay; and that letters had been transmitted from London regularly in forty days, till lately, when the vessels were required to take troops to the Persian Gulf. He thought that at any rate Mr. Waghorn should be compensated for what he had done.

Mr. Crawford said, that the Post-office authorities were chiefly to blame for the irregularity of the communication with India, as they negleted to send packets in the right time to Alexandria.

Lord William Bentinck doubted the practicability of Captain Barber's plan. From inquires he had made he feared the expense of a steam communication by large vessels. He had himself offered a plan to the Court of Directors, which he would detail to a Committee. He moved that a Committee be appointed to consider the subject; and he had no doubtthat the public would support any plan on which an experienced Commitee would report favourably.

A commitee was appo nted; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.—*Spec. Oct.* 13.

HURRICANE OF MONDAY MORNING.—The City was visited on Monday morning, about two o'clock with one of the most destructive tornadoes within the memory of man. The damage done to buildings and property is very great. In Trinity-lane, Watling-street, and Dean-street, stacks of chimneys were blown down. The chimneys of Apothecaries' Hall were also prostrated. The same accident happened in Clarence-gardens, Regent's-Park, Whiskin-street, Clerkenwell, in Lambeth. Vauxhall, and in a variety of places in the western suberbs of the metropolis. Houses were unroofed, windows dashed in, scaffoldings thrown down, and slates and chimney-pots were flying about in most perilous confusion. In the Regent's-park several trees were blown down between the north gate and the residence of the Marquis of Hertford. Between Trinity Church and the end of Upper Baker-street a scene of devastation presented itself. The whole of the plants in the gardens adjoining the houses were uprooted, and whole rows of chimney-pots blown down. Several garden-frames were also dashed to the ground by the violence of the wind. A barge was sunk in the Regent's-canal, near the tunnel, having on board 11,000 bricks and 18 sacks of potatoes. Towards Brentford the destruction has been extensive. Just after three o'clock a loud crash was heard towards Kew-bridge, which was at first supposed to have been crushed by the fall of the recently-erected shaft, 160 feet high, at the newly-formed works of the Grand Junction Company, but it was ascertained that the accident had taken place on the premises of Sir Felix Booth, distiller. It appears that, on the east side of the distillery yard, an extensive building with walls forty feet high, had recently been erected, in which it was intended to place eight new vats, each capable of containing from 40,000 to 60,000 gallons. The building had just been roofed in, and soon after three o'clock, the wind entering it by means of the open windows, forced off the roof throwing down the western, eastern, and southern walls, and destroying one of the two wats already erected. The loss is estimated at nearly 1,000l. Very little damage was done on the river, a circumstance which is to be attributed to the increased security of the mooring buoys and chains recently laid down by the City authorities. Several steamers due on Monday did not arrive, and their is no doubt that the hurricane of the preceding night caused their detention. About three o'clock on Monday morning, the inhabitants residing near the London Gas Works in the Vauxhall-road, close to the bridge, were thrown into the utmost excitement by a noise resembling the explosion of artillery, which shook their habitations to the foundation. A number of persons rushed out to endeavour to ascertain the cause, but nothing satisfactory could be learned till the break of day, when the demolition of the loft and immense brick walls which were being built on the grounds of the London Gas Works, for the completion of a retort-house was discovered. When the workmen entered the grounds on Monday morning, scarcely one brick remained on another, in place of a wall which, on Sunday, stood sixty feet in height, enclosing a space ninety in length and fifty in width. Some hundreds of bricks, forming part of the wall had been carried a distance of several yards, and the immense scaffolding was broken into pieces. The damage is estimated to amount to between 700l. and 800l Had the accident occurred in the day-time and the workmen been engaged on the scaffolding, from forty to fifty men must have been killed, or more or less severely injured. The havoc in plantations and parks in the environs of London has been very great. Windsor Park has suffered, much damage having been done to the ornamental trees; among those blown down is Shakspeare's traditional oak of which.

——An old tale goes that Herne, the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with great ragg'd horns;
And there he blasts the tree.

[Atlas, Nov. 3.

ATLAS.—NOVENBER 3.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, and the Madrid journals of the 23d ult., are unimportant in their contents. The Spanish government *Gazette* affirms that the relations between Great Britain and the Christino cause were never on a more intimate and friendly footing than at present, and that the inference to the contrary drawn from the non-attendauce of the British legation at the last *besamanos* was groundless. The military operations were at a stand-still.

The French journals contradict the report of a Russian alliance with that country, and state that the rumour is circulated by Russian agents to intimidate England. The marriage of the Prince de Leuchtenberg, second son of the late Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, with the Princess Olga, of Russia, was considered as decided.

In consequence of the great preparations of the Russians at Odessa and its neighbourhood, Lord, Ponsonby, our ambassador at Constantinople, has directed Admiral Stopford, with the combined British squadron, to keep close to the Dardanelles, to be ready to enter the Bosphorus, if necessary.

The Shah of Persia has appointed a special ambassador to proceed forthwith to England, and Mr. Macneil on hearing that the siege of Herat was raised, had returned to Teheran.

A deputation of merchants, connected with the Mexican trade, waited on Lord Palmerston on Tuesday to complain of the great injury done to British commerce by the French blockades of Vera Cruz and Buenos Ayres. In reply, Lord Palmerston stated that, no doubt the grievances complained of would be removed on the arrival of Mr. Pakenham, the English *charge d'affaires* at Mexico, who was instructed to mediate between the contending parties; and that he had further directed the admiral on the North American station to proceed with a naval force to Vera Cruz, to protect British interests during the negotiations or warlike operations that might ensue.

## COLONIAL.

### WEST INDIES.

We have received West Indian papers and letters to the 22d of September, which indicates an improved state in the sentiments of the emancipated labourers towards their former masters, and the probability of a general and speedy resumption by the former of their accustomed avocations.

It is stated that had not the Court of Policy of Demerara abrogated the apprenticeship, there was an extensive combination among the prædial labourers to liberate themselves on the 1st of August.

The accounts from Trinidad are favorable, and the cultivation is going on as prosperously as could be anticipated under the new circumstances in which that colony is placed. Most of the labourers have returned to their work, after the holiday they took on their liberation.

At Barbadoes matters were not quite so satisfactory, many of the prædial labourers still persisting in demanding higher wages than their employers feel themselves justified in allowing. But it does not appear that an ill spirit is at work in any of the islands; and there is no doubt that as soon as the terms of futute operations can be arranged, things will go on to the advantage of all parties.

At St. Vincent's the labourers in the windward part of Kingstown parish, according to the *Gazette*, had refused to work, but the admonitions of the special justice were likely to be effectual in persuading them to resume their occupations.—*Aalas, Nov.* 3.

## HANOVER.

We have been favoured by a correspondent, on whose accuracy we place the firmest reliance, with an article of some length. of which the publication has not been permitted in the German papers. According to this statement, an alarming spirit is beginning to manifest itself in the Hanoverian army. The King, it appears, thought fit, some time ago, to invert the order of parade, according to which the artillery and the rifle corps, formerly occupying the first rank in the service, are now obliged to yield precedence to every other branch of it. The natural consequence of such a step has been to excite the fiercest jealousy between the artillery and riflemen on the one side, and the soldiers belonging to other regiments on the other. Frequent battles, it is stated, have taken place, attended by bloodshed; and, on one occasion, the officer in command of a patrol sent to arrest the rioters, was felled to to the ground by the blow of a sabre. The folly of the King in thus wantonly throwing the apple of discord among his army, the only support which he can be said to possess in the country, appears at first sight wholly unaccountable, but, on inquiry, turns out to be in perfect keeping with the whole system by which his Majesty has hitherto regulated his conduct. The Hanoverian artillery, necessarily a scientific corps, is officered chiefly by young men of plebeian rank; and the object of the King in inverting the order of precedency was to do away with the anomaly, as he considered it, of allowing the officers of the artillery to assume a higher rank than those of the guard, who all belong to the old nobility. The King is described as availing himself of every opportunity that presents itself to show his dislike to the artillery. Their regular duty has been considerably augmented; whereas under the *regime* of the Duke of Cambridge it was thought for the good of the service to allow the artillery-officers the enjoyment of much leisure, under an impression that they would be likely to employ it in the prosecution of their scientific studies. At reviews, likewise, the King is stated to express himself continually dissatisfied with the artillery; whereas, before his accession to the Throne, this branch of the service was looked upon as the pride of the army.---(Courier, Oct. 31.)

## SPAIN.

Letters and papers to 21st inst. from Madrid leave no doubt of General Alaix's acceptance of the war-department, as the Government had received and was immediately reported that Gen. Narvaez would not consent to serve under him, and that he would refuse to proceed into Andalusia. It was generally believed that he would remain in Madrid till the opening of the Cortes. Alaix, who had nearly recovered from his wounds, was expected in a few days. The Under Secretary of the War Department, Don Manuel Llorente, had been dismissed to please Espartero; his successor had not yet been appointed. The arrival of Sir George Villiers had put an end to the slight misunderstanding which had existed for some days between the British Embassy and the Spanish Government. It was agreed on both sides that the Ministry should publish a conciliatory and explanatory article in the *Madrid Gazette*; and that the British Ambassador should authorise the publication of a reply, declaring that no change had taken place in the friendly relations existing between the Spanish Government and that of Great Britain. The article on behalf of the Ministry had already appeared in the *Gazette*, and the reply from the British Embassy was expected in the course of one or two days. Lord Hervey was on the point of quitting Madrid for London, and had already sold his horses. It was supposed by some that he was about to travel on leave of absence, but according to others he was quitting Spain without any intention of returning.

Advices of 21st inst. from Saragossa confirm the account that Van Helen, the new General-in-Chief of the army of the centre, appears determined to give a character of great rigour to the war. The system of reprisals was to be strictly acted upon, and the relatives of the young men who had joined the Carlists were to be rendered responsible for all the cruelties committed by Cobrera and his Lieutenants. Orders to this effect had been transmitted to the different localities, and some individuals who had been arrested at Eqila, conformably to the measure, were to arrive shortly at Saragossa.---*Atlas Oct.* 27.

A Bayonne letter, quoted by the *Bon Sens* states that Cabrera has just had executed 95 serjeants belonging to the prisoners taken on the defeat of Gen. Pordinas; and that, by way of reprisal, Espartero has sent for 400 Carlists confined at Burgos, whom, it is believed, he intends to have immediately shot, in order to show that the Eliot treaty has ceased to be in force.—*Gal. Mess.* 20 *Oct.*

Nothing appears in the Madrid journals and letters calcutated to impress us with an opinion of the stability of the present ministry, or its ability to carry on the affairs of the government with any success. Indeed the difficulties it has to contend with might not unreasonably be considered as insurmountable, as it has to submit to the dictation of a general who will not perform any thing, but neglects his duty to employ himself in court intrigues, and sacrifices the interest of his cause to undermine a rival or establish a partizan. In the mean time, the treasury is empty, and no plan can be agreed upon to obtain a supply, while the energy and talent of those in power are not likely to inspire any confidence in contractors of capitalists. The army is destitute of provisions and clothing and no one has made any offer to furnish these necessaries for the present and following month. Espartero worries the Queen with remonstrances respecting the wants of his soldiers, while all the disposable means of the capital are engrossed by Narvaez, and the army of reserve which the ministry keep at Madrid to guarantee its own security against the violence of the factious.

At Saragossa tranquillity has been restored since the defeat of Pardians by the employment of severe measures. Upwards of 300 obnoxious clergymen have been arrested in that city and neighbourhood, suspected of intriguing against the Queen's government; but perhaps this has been done to provide for their safety in the angry state of feeling there.

The mutual atrocities of this wretched contest continue with unmitigated bitterness. Cabrera is said to have put to death ninety-five serjeants, taken in his late action with Pardinas. To balance this brutality, Espartero has sent for from Burgos four hundred Carlist prisoners, whom he intends to execute by way of reprisal.

On the 20th October, Don Carlos was formally married to the Princess of Beira, his niece, and daughter of the late King of Portugal. John the Sixth. The ceremony took place at Azcoitia.

Cabrera, it is confidently asserted, was repulsed

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on the 21st October, in an assault upon Caspe, where he lost 600 men.

On the 23rd of October the Carlists occupied Calatayud, intercepting the mail, and levying a forced contribution of 8,000 dollars on the town. General Van Halen had severely punished the regiment whose insubordination and cowardice caused the panic at Maella, which resulted in the defeat and death of Pardians.—*Atlas, Nov.* 3.

## RUSSIA.

If coming events throw their shadows before, the pre-occupation of all minds with respect to the designs to Russia, and the impression of an imminent rupure with Great Britain, would indicate that these events were hastening to a consummation. The warlike preparations on the southern frontier of Russia, and the activity at Sevastopol and Odessa, are certainly not intended as demonstrations to awe the Circassian tribes, but are destined by the universal opinions of Europe for Persia or Turkey, where the influence of the Czar has been seriously shaken; in the former country by the prompt and speedy expedition of the Bombay government at Bushire, and in the latter by the increasing influence of Lord Ponsonby, and the preponderance of a British admiral in the naval affairs of the Porte. In either matter we have no positve date one which to base our speculations, and it is idle to proffer surmises for facts which the experience of tomorrow may contradict.

The Emperor arrived at St. Peterspurgh on the th9 instant, on which occaion the capital was illuminated. It is generally supposed that the object of his summer tour was to concert measures for his admission into the German Confederation, which would afford him a more plausible pretext for interfering in the affairs of Western Europe. The means by which this would be accomplished would be by exchanging a portion of his Polish territory with Prussa for Dantzic and the other ports on the Baltic in the possession of that power. The Emperor's visit to Sweden, and his son's to Denmark, are said to be connected with the wild project of obtaining the co-operation of those courts in closing the Baltic against English commerce; but a similar plan cost his grandfather his life, and would be more injurious to Russian prosperity than a ny thing else. It is stated that Austria and Prussia were both opposed to the Czar into the Diet.

A Russian agent, or spy, has been murdered at Cracow, and a young Gallician student, suspected of the crime, has been publicly flogged to death in an attempt to extort a confession from him. Colonel Barnett, the Britsh Consul at Warsaw, proceeded to Cracow to inquire into the particulars of this outrage upon the authority of the magistrates of the republic, and his presence there is looked upon as extraordinary, since the protecting powers had bad protested against an English agent at Cracow. Numerous arrests had taken place at Warsaw.

M. Boutenieff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has returned to that city, and is, it is said gradually recovering the influence he lost during his absence, when Lord Ponsonby obtained the car of the Ports.—*Atlas, Oct.* 27.

We have nothing further to communicate in the way of fact or speculation relative to Russia and its plans. The preparations in Southern Russia were still continuing, and ships of the line were collecting at Sebastopel and Nikolaieff. It is said, that this armament is only intended to bring back to their winter quarters the troops who have been engaged in the summer campaign against the Circassian tribes.

It is also affirmed that the match between the Crown Prince of Bavaria and the Grand Duchess Olga, has been broken off through the jealousy of Austria and Prussia, lest Bavaria should obtain too great an influence.—*Atlas, Nov.* 3.

## TURKEY.

The Porte is evidently beginning to be sensible of the dangers of a connection with Russia, and is endeavouring to escape from the perils of too close a junction of views and interests with that power. It has just issued a firman for the construction of a canal from Silistria, where the Danube takes a bend to the north, into the Black Sea, by means of which the possession by Russia of the Delta of that river will be no longer useful to it in making the commerce of the neighbouring countries tributary to its views. The policy of the East is undergoing a radical change, and Austria and England are superseding Russia in its good. will. The Porte is said to take umbrage at the intrigues of Russia with the Pasha of Egypt, and its passions fortunately coinciding with its interests, the recent improvement in its political vision has been brought about.

The closest cordiality continues to prevail between the British and Turkish admirals, and the vessels of the latter are daily becoming more serviceable under Admiral Stopfords discipline. *Atlas, Oct.* 27.

"Letters from Constantinople to the 7th inst. had been received at Malta. An active correspondence had been carried on between Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, who remained cruising off the mouth of the Dardanelles, with the united squadrons, British and Turkish, from the 29th of September to about the 4th of October. It was understood that the subject of this correspondence was the new treaty of commerce on which Reschid Pacha had been sent on a mission to London, or rather upon the consequence of this treaty, should it be ratified by the British Ministry. The grain trade of the Russian ports in the Black Sea, it seems, will be materially injured thereby, and the Russian Minister, having made strong remonstrances against it, accompanied by some hints almost amounting to threats, for the purpose of intimidating the Sultan, Lord Ponsonby had invited the British Admiral to Constantinople, and stated that it might be necessary that the British squadron should appear there also, Sir Robert Stopford, however, it appears did not immediately comply with this request, as the British and Turkish squadrons were seen entering the Gulf of Smyrna on the 6th of October, where it was believed the Admiral would wait events.—Post, 26 Oct.

## GAL. MESSENGER.—Oct. 27.

Prince Louis Bonaparte arrived yesterday evening, attended by a suite of seven persons, at Fenton's Hotel. St. James's-street. The Prince, we are informed, intends to go and spend a few days in the country. It is his wish, apparently, to lead a retired life, in order, as far as he may be able, to avoid exposing his conduct to any false interpretation.-(Cour.

A memorial from the merchants of this port (Poole) to Lord Glenelg, touching the alarming state of the Island of Newfoundland, has been presented to his lordship; and the following very characteristic, because unsatisfactory, reply has been given:—"It is manifest that the merchants of Great Britain have little to hope from the present administrators of our colonial policy." After acknowledging the receipt of the memorial, the reply goes on to say—"That Lord Glenelg trusts that the measures already taken for maintaining the public peace in the Isand of Newfoundland will prove sufficient for the purpose." —Dorset Journal.)

Attention is again becoming much directed in the City to the distressing state of the silk-weavers of Spitalfields. In the course of the last winter these unfortunate people, to the number of nearly 20,000 souls, were almost all unemployed, and lived upon charity alone. This miserable condition of so great a number of the metropolitan population, it is feared, will be greatly increased as the winter approaches; for not only is the silk manufacture becoming so much depressed that hundreds of the weavers are daily thrown out employment, but this falling off in the business is commencing at a season when the necessaries of life are already very high and expected to be still considerably higher in the course of the winter months. If formerly the Spitalfields weavers have been almost a continual burden to the poor-rates and charities of the metropolis, there is little doubt that the expense of supporting them will he now very greatly increased, and that also at a time when the rate-payers are themselves amidst all the difficulties of increased expenses for housekeeping, and a great reduction in the profits of general trade.—(Chronicle.)

On Monday, a meeting was held in Edinburgh, for the purpose of considering the propriety of inviting the Duke of Sussex to a public dinner. The Lord Provost, Sir J. G. Craig, Bart., Sir J. Spittal and a number of other leaders and adherents of the Whig party, were present. On the motion of Sir J. Spittal, the Lord Provost was called to the chair; and, having shortly stated the object of the meeting, mentioned that the Duke of Sussex had left Raby Castle, and it could scarcely be expected that his Royal Highness after having turned his course southward, would at this advanced period of the season pay a visit to this city. Mr. Crawford, advocate, then proposed that an address (which he read) be transmitted to his Royal Highness, expressing the sentiments entertained towards him by the meeting; and Sir J. G. Craig seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.—(Edinburgh Advertiser.)

The *Great Western* left her moorings in the port of Bristol precisely at five minutes before three in the afternoon of Saturday. The wind was blowing hard from the S. W., accompanied with heavy rain, when she left, but even this great disadvantage did not prevent her from making way down the Channel at great speed. The same eagerness to obtain berths was manifested as on the last voyage, and not less than 120 passengers are now on, their way to New York on board the *Great Western*. The cargo taken out this voyage is considered much more valuable than on any former occasion, being estimated at £70,000. It is composed principally of silk, ribbons, woollen-drapery, and such like goods. The drawback allowed at the Custom-house, upon goods which had paid duty, exceeded £3,000, and the quantity of newspapers sent out was unusual, greatly exceeding that of any former voyage. A gentleman on board spoke in terms of the greatest confidence of being enabled to settle his business in New York, and be in England again on 6th December, to arrange business which would particularly require his personal attention on that day. The directors of the *Great Western* Steamship Company have it in contemplation to establish a line of powerful steam-vessels, to run between this port and Alexandria, in order to render complete the chain of communication between England and India. —*Bristol Herald, Oct.* 29.

The late Gale—Loss of Lives.—We have received some particulars of a most distressing loss of upwards of twenty fishermen, principally natives of Bideford and a few fishing villages in its immediate neighbourhood. From the recent occurrence of the calamity, it was not possible to ascertain correctly the exact number of lives lost, but it had been discovered that not less than twenty-one persons were drowned. It appears that on Sunday afternoon fourteen boats sailed from Bideford Bay, with their fishing-nets and other necessaries for the herring fishery, the wind blowing very fresh; it afterwards suddenly come round to the north-west, from which point it blew a perfect hurricane, and it was feared they could not possibly weather out such a gale. These fears were afterwards, increased by no tidings being heard of any of the poor sufferers and shortly afterwards several of their bodies were washed on shore. Not more than seven bodies had been found at the date of our information, yet it is beyond a doubt that all fourteen boats are lost, and their various crews perished. It was found that life was not quite extinct in two or three of the bodies when picked up, but all efforts to effect restoration were ineffectual. In coming up the Channel the *Torridge* observed a dark mass floating on the sea, and the boat being lowered, they rowed towards it; this proved to be the nets of the poor fishermen they were hauled on board the steamer.—(Bristol Journal.)

By the demise of Sir Charles Pratt, the colonelcy of the 95th regiment had become vacant. Amongst the number of applicants mentioned, we have heard the names of Sir J. W. Guise and the Earl of Carnwath. —(Herald, Nov. 2.

The Revenue.—The Report for the quarter ending 10th October, is highly favourable, and it will be seen that the increase is considerable on both the quarter and the year. The income for the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1838, is 12,349,075*l.* The income for the corresponding quarter of 1837 was 11,603,165*l.* The increase on the revenue of the quarter is 655,910*l.* The income for the year ended Oct. 10, 1838, is 43,628,683*l.*; for the year ended Oct. 10, 1837, 42,887,638*l.*; in the increase, 741,045*l.* In the quarter the chief increase has been, in the Excise 388,492*l.*, and in the Stamps 129,224*l.* The only decrease in the Post-office, 8006*l.*, which is easily accounted for. In the year there is an increase in the Custom of 450,675*l.*, in the Stamps of 174,922*l*, and in the Post-office of 45,257*l.*, while there is a decrease in the Excise of 179,450*l.*, and in the Taxes of 462,23*l.* A new item appears in these accounts—the revenue from Crown land. No less a sum than 130,000*l.* a year is derived from this source, of which 65,000*l.* is entered for the quarter just ended.

## MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Evening.

The funds generally wore a firmer appearance to day and Consols closed 93⅞ sellers for money, but buyers for account. The sales of Bank stock were continued and prices receded to 201 to 2; India stock was 259½. Exchequer-bills, 60s. to 68s. premium.

Considering the heavy state of the cotton market here at the time, a good deal of surprise was excited by the considerable speculations which commenced immediately after the late arrival of the Great Western from New York. It was speedily made public, however, that prices had advanced in the United States just previous to the departure of the steamer, and that the markets there were in a very bouyant position. The manœuvers were so nicely timed that all this bustle of buyers and sellers was contrived and confined to the shortest period before the departure of the vessel, so that the scheming purchasers might run the less risk of loss and the markets in England might be operated upon thus on the cheapest terms. Another branch of this project appears to have been not only the despatch of flourishing advices about what was doing out there, but also the transmission of orders for purchase and cotton speculations in Liverpool. The combination seems to have been perfectly understood and acted upon. People in Liverpool, known to be overloaded with stocks already, whit a slackened demand in the manufacturing districts, and prices receding, were seen apparently as eager to buy as if the old crop, before understood to lie so heavy a drug on hand, was exhausted, and the new crop, commonly reported to be so abundant and already making its appearance at the southern ports of the United States, were actually ascertained to be a failure. Thus, taken by surprise, the plot is said to have succeeded to some extent with the dealers and spinners, who, duped by the flourishing accounts from America, and by the seeming animation of the market here, were induced to speculate in the expectation of a rise. It is understood that during this short lived fever Mr. Biddle's agents managed to ship some large parcels of the cottons held on his account. The advices received by the three last sailing packets from New York, of several days' later dates than those by the Great Western, have served to expose the delusion and at the same time bring to light the real actors in this nefarious juggle. It may be reported here, that the scheme was concocted and the consequent transactions and rise in prices in the cotton- market of New York so close upon the sailing of the Great Western that the purpose was effectually answered of preventing any untimely exposure by competent parties, since there was not time sufficient even to write a letter on the subject The following extracts from correspondence since received, taken from a Liverpool paper, which guarantees the respectability of the quarters by whom communicated, show that the nature of the business was quickly penetrated on the other side the water, and no time lost in a transmission of particulars here to place the unwary on their guard.

[PER GEORGE WASHINGTON.]

"New York, October 8, 1838.

"It appears we were right when we suspected the agents of the bank of an attempt to raise the cotton-market, merely to cause favourable reports to be sent out by the Great Western, with a view thereby to facilitate the sale of their cotton in Europe. The moment the steamer was gone they became indifferent about buying, and spinners, then the only buyers, felt reluctant to pay the advanced rates. The markets closed heavily on Saturday."

[PER WELLINGTON.]

"Our preceding letter will have informed you of the manœuvre on the part of individuals who are believed to be agents of the bank to cause a stir in the cotton-market; they were successful; the Great Western must have carried out favourable accounts, and it is probable these will have facilitated the sail of cotton in Europe. Whether the parties will follow up the game towards the departure of the Royal William remains to be seen; we think it not unlikely they will."

[PER UNITED STATES.]

"October 12.

"We are curious to see whether the bank agents will cause another movement in the market prior to the sailing of the Royal William; we expect they will, as they cannot expect to have sold a great deal of cotton between the arrival of the Great Western and the Royal William. Just now we are actually dull here.

"Report says the Great Western has taken out many orders for the purchase of cotton in your markets, some say to the amount of many thousand bales on Philadelphia account? if true, you good folks may be surprised to find those to be purchasers who should be sellers. Her arrival will no doubt cause a stir with you, and there will be a reaction here, and, the see saw once established, it may be long ere it subsides."

The position of a concern which, like the bank of Mr. Biddle, could lend itself to a course of scheming so low and every way discreditable, would appear to be anything but respectable. The Manchester spinners well know how to be prepared for a repetition of deceptions so gross future. It has so far already operated unfavourably upon their interests as to have discouraged buyers from entering the yarn-market, which at this season of the year those among them possessing the requisite capital are generally in the habit of doing quietly, taking a fair advantage of the temporary cessation of export and demand, and the trivial depression of prices in consequence, to lay by in anticipation of the spring trade.—*Times, Nov.* 5.

## WEEKLY RETROSPECT OF THE MONEY MARKET.

*Friday, Nov.* 2, 1838.

So far as we can learn, trade continues in a very satisfactory state generally, in London, as well as throughout the country; the cousumption of merchandize is steady, and the markets are well supported, without running to extremes. The full prices obtained for agricultural produce, will doubtless enrich the farmer, and measure a good demand for foreign goods to supply the home trade during next winter and spring. We perceive corn is every where rising, and being such an important article, it may be expected to give a tone to other things. Cotton wood also continues to advance, but this is caused chiefly by speculation, large purchases of that article having been made at Liverpool, it is said, for account of persons residing in America, who anticipate a great advance in its value. However the manufactured article does not keep pace with the advance in raw cotton, therefore the spinners are not in any manner benefited by it, but rather the reverse; the advanced period of the year is also unfavourable for speculation, and under all circumstances we doubt whether it will succeed.

We experience a good demand for money from the country, and also for commercial purposes in town; but at the Stock Exchange it has become very abundant, and there is great difficulty in finding borrowers even at 2 per cent. on English securities, whilst on foreign securities not more than 2½ to 3½ per cent. can be obtained for short loans. This sudden glut has been caused by the Bank of England having bought some amount of Exchequer Bills this week, and by the constant purchases of stock by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, the effect of which has been to throw a lage additional sum into circulation. In the discount market, the rate for paper of the first class remains at about 3 per cent., and for long dated, or second class paper 3½ to 4 per cent. per annum. At this period of the year, we may anticipate an advance in the rate of interest, rather than a decline, before the payment of the January dividends. Nothing further has been said regarding the reduction of interest by the Bank of England, therefore we may presume the idea has been abandoned, even if it were ever seriously entertained, of which we have some doubts. The opinion seems to gain ground that this establishment will not be able long to continue paying an annual dividend of 8 per cent., without trenching on their reserved fund; the public is now too much alive to the subject, to submit to any extraordinary manœuvres, merely for the purpose of increasing the profits of the Bank, which, indeed, can only be done at the expense of some portion of the community, or by trenching upon the ordinary occupations of other bankers or money dealers. The value of Bank Stock has declined to 202 or 201½ this week.

English Stocks have not fluctuated much, although the warlike preparations in India, and the unsatisfactory feeling towards Russia, might have been expected to make a serious impression; in former times this would have been sufficient to cause a fall of 1 or 2 per cent. in Consols, but now it has hardly lowered them ¼ per cent. The truth is stock is scarce and public confidence is not easily shaken. Heavy speculations for a fall in consols have been opened by many members of the Stock Exchange, but nevertheless the public do not second the operation. In ordinary phraseolgy it may be termed a strong bear account, which will tend greatly to aggravate the scarcity of stock when the account day approaches, on the 27th of this month. The commissioners for the reduction of the national dept buy stock daily, Mondays and Saturdays included; the amount taken by them, since the opening of the books three weeks ago, has averaged about 20,000*l. per diem*; if they continue at this rate, till the end of the quarter, it must make a serious impression on the market; their purchases are for the investment of money, account of Savings Banks, as well as money received for terminable annuities, granted according to Act of Parliament for that purpose; we believe no part of their purchases are made with mony arising from surplus revenue yet, but this will come bye and bye.—*Atlas Nov.* 3.

## LONDON MARKETS.

(From the *London New Price Current* of 2 Nov. 1838.)

Tea.—There has been a brisk demand since the sale for both black and green descriptions. Twankay has brought an advance on last sale's rates of ½d. to ¾d., and other kinds 1d. per lb.; all the ord. congou has been cleared off the market, and the lowest price is now 1s. 3d. per lb.; some arrivals are daily expected; advices have been received from Canton, stating that several vessels were loading for England with the remainder of the crop, which it is supposed will rather exceed the late estimates.

The imports and deliveries for home consumption for the kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 10th of October, have been as follow:—

Imports.

| Ports. | Chests. | Boxes. | Packages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To London | 296,615 | 40,072 | 20,356 |
| To Liverpool | 36,759 | 10,253 | 2,179 |
| To Bristol | 5,922 | 1,938 | — |
| Total in 1838 | 339,237 | 52,243 | 22,544 |
| Total in 1837 | 356,185 | 67,524 | 3,701 |

Deliveries.

| | Lb. | | Lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 15,701,135 | Belfast | 595,303 |
| Liverpool | 2,677,486 | Cork | 216,481 |
| Bristol | 783,729 | Other Irish ports. | 423,268 |
| Hull | 50,001 | | |
| Leith | 691,323 | For home use, 1838 | 23,605,631 |
| Glasgow | 704,143 | | |
| Other Scotch ports. | 219,653 | Ditto, 1837 | 24,589,382 |
| Dublin | 1,543,009 | | |

Saltpetre.—Buyers of rough have come forward more freely, and business to a fair extent has been transacted by private contract, both for home consumption and export, at late rates. British refined has maintained its former currency.

Dyes, &c.—Cream tarter, Argols, Annatto galls, and Valonia remain without alteration. Madders continue in fair demand, and prices steady. Madder roots are scarce and in but moderate demand, without any alteration in prices. Munjeet continues in very limited demand, and prices unaltered. Quercitron bark inquired for, but there is none here. Yellow berries remain without alteration in prices, and in but little demand. Safflower is a little more in request, but prices remain without alteration. Gums continue in fair demand at full prices. Sumach is in fair request, and prices steady.

Sugar.—The dulness which began to show itself at the close of last week in the British plantation market has greatly increased this, but importers, however, have refused so submit to any material reduction in prices. The grocers have come forward very cautionously, taking only sufficient to supply their immediate wants, and the demand has been principally confined to good and fine yellow descriptions, which have brought previous rates, the supply at market being still small, but brown and low yellow sorts have been sold at prices 6b. under those of Friday last. In refining descriptions the operations have been trivial at easiers; on Tuesday the private purchases were only 200; on Wednesday 100, and on Tuesday 500 hhds. and trs. 122 hhds. Barbadoes were sold by auction on Tuesday, and brought from 57s. to 65s., which was considered on a par with the former sale; by private treaty grayish brown St. Vincent's have sold at 51s. 6d., better St. Kitt'sat 52s. midding Demerara. Jamaica, and Antigua as 63s. to 54s. good middling and good at 557s. 6d. Qualities of a better description remain scarce, and 55s. to 57s. 6d. Qualities of a better description remain scarce, and fetch proportionably higher prices, up to 64s. to 65s. The stock on the 27th ult. had increased to 40,048 hhds. 4599 tierces and 2,559 barrels, and the surplus over last, year to 14,345 hhds. 2,319 tierces, and 1,434 barsels. Since the 24th of October, 2,956 hhds. and 153 tierces have been imported: the delivery of last week amounted to 2,210 hhds. 128 tierces. and 140 barrels for home consumption and 86 hhds. and 26 tierces for exportation, which is about 200 hhds. less than in the corresponding week of 1237. The deficiency in the deliveries is for the present likely to progress, as the refiners, in consequence of the late reduction in the bounty, are very slack at work, and the fruit corp has proved very deficient. 31s. 7d. is the average price which will appear in to night's *Gazette*, 37s. 4½d. in 1837, and 41s. 1d. in 1836.

The advices from the various West India Islands this week are of a favourable character, the negroes on most of the estates working peaceably at very good hours.

This afternoon buyers come forward more freely, and a fair demand prevailed for both grocery, and refining descriptions, the private purchases amounting to 800 hhds. and tierces, at the rates of yesterday, besides which 123, hhds and 17 tierces of Barbadoes at auction were nearly all sold at the prices of last sale: mid to good went at 58s, to 63s. 6d,; ord brownish, 55s. to 56, The quantity disposed of this week, including the auctions, amounts to 2,000 hhds and tierces.

Refined.—The grocers have purchased sparingly of all descriptions of refined goods, and the pieces of last week have not been supported by 1s.; for good strong lumps 73s., and for fair 71s. to 72s. has been accepted. Exporters keep nearly altogether out of the market, and the transactions have been confined to a few small parcels of double crushed in the Docks at 34s. 6d. to 35s.: not above 150 hhds. are now remaining. For goods out of bond no price has yet been fixed. In treacle there has been a good deal of business doing at the advanced rates noticed in our last. Prices of good have been trivial. In Dutch crushed sugar there is still nothing doing; 33s. is required.

Mauritius.—The buyers still continue to come forward cautiously, taking only sufficient to supply their immediate necessities, and the transactions since our last have been confined exclusively to a public sale of 2,416 bags, which went at previous rates for good and fine yellow descriptions; but brown and low yellow kinds sold rather cheaper; good to fine yellow went at 60s. to 61s.; good mid., 58s. 6d.; low to mid. 52s. to 54s.; good to fine brown, 47s. to 50s. low soft, 44s. to 45s.; at present nothing is advertised for public competition; there has been an arrival of 3,125 bags, and another vessel is near at hand, which will finish the import for this year. The stock is upwards of 18,000 bags, heavier than in 1837 at this period; the quantity for consumption since our last has been nearly 1,600 bags less than last year.

East India.—The good and fine white descriptions of Bengal have been sought after by the grocers and very good prices offered; but the supply continuing short has prevented the execution of several orders; the parcels of yellow and low while in the market have been taken springly at about late rates, none has been offered at auction and nothing is declared. In Manilla and Siam there has been little stiring, bnt importers continue firm and privious prices have been maintained; 36s. to 27s. 6d. has been paid for 1,000 bags of the latter of low white quality; 13,600 bags have been imported, the principal part of which consist of Siam.

This afternoon 1,088 bags Manilla at sanction sold at very good prices; low to mid. yellow at 21s. 6d. to 23s.; damp 21s. 6d. washed, 18s. to 2 s. 6d. per cowt.

Foreign.—All descriptions of Havannah and Brazil are held for full prices; but the demand has much abated, and only 30 out of 1,238 boxes yellow of the former at public sale found buyers, and, to good mid, at 26s. to 27s.; good 27s 6d.; fine 28s.; in white there has been nothing done either by public sale or private treaty. In the latter the operations have been confined to a small cargo of Parnamboo, nearly all white, taken for trieste, white at 3?s. brown at 29s., brown at 2?s. per cwt! only 414 boxes yellow Havannah have been imported since our last.

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COFFEE.---There has not been much life in the British plantation market this week, the grocers purchasing only to supply their immediate wants! still there has been a fair demand to clean and unclean discription, nearly the whole of 3,6 cheaks, 29 bris. 151 bags at publick sale finding buyers at prices similar to those of last Friday, in some instances they were rather lower. Dominica fine ord. pale went at 101s. to 101s. 6d. Berbice low middling brownish, 103s. 6d to 104s. 6d., mid., coloury 110s. to 110. 6d. ; good mid., 112s. to 115s. ; Jamaica low mid. 105s. to 106s. 6d ; good to fine ord., 98s. to 102s. 6d. ; Demarara fine ord., 98s. 6. The quantity remaining in first hands is now larger than it has been for some time past; the arrivals since our last have been 500 bags, &c. ; for public competition on Thursday 450 casks, &c., are declared ; in the prices of East India sorts there is no change ; the private purchases in Ceylon for consumption have been confined so small quantities, and only 70 bags have been offered sale which brought 100s. to 102s. 6d. for good and fine ord. coloury.

The better descriptions of Mocha have been inquired after ; but the limited quantity remaining in the hands of importer has prevented the execution of orders ; there has been no arrival of any kind ; the dullness which was perceptible in the foreign-market at the close of last has greatly increased this week, and in the absence of public sales there has been nothing doing by private contract in St. Domingo or Brazil, but at any further reduction in prices there are no sellers. The quantity of Havannah and Porto Rico, here, of coloury quality, is still small.

This afternoon buyers of Ceylon came forward more freely and 1,151 bags at public sale sold readily at prices 1s. above those of the recent private transactions ; ord. damp went at 10 s. to 100s. 6d., good ord. sound 101s. to 101s. 5d., fine ord. 102s. 6d. to 103s., fine fine ord. coloury 104s. 6d. to 105s. ; first class sea damaged 97s. 6d. to 99s. 6d. ; second class 92s. 6d. to 95s. 6d. ; third class 92s. 6d. 93s. 6d. ; sea damaged and repacked first class 97s. to 99s. ; second class 94s. to 94s. 6d. ; third class 84s. 6d. ; 90 bags of Samarang, admissible at 9d. duty, sold at 68s. 6d. to 69s. for good greenish rather mixed.

TALLOW.—The advices received from St. Peterburgh stating that prices had fallen to 148 to 149 rubles, has caused the market here to be very languid : the demand on the spot from the chandlers and soapmakers has been limited, they purchasing only sufficient to supply their immediate wants at 55s. for Petersburgh yellow candle of first quality, which rates are 6d. to ls. under this day week. For delivery the operations have been trivial for the first three months of the next year, and it is now difficult to quote a price : it is now nominal at about 55s. 6d. per cwt Town tallow is rather cheaper. For auction on Friday next 394 pkgs. 20 trcs, Hudson'r bay are declared.

RUM, BRANDY, AND HOLLANDS.—In rum the purchases have been only to a limited extent, both for home consumption and export, although importers have submitted to a reduction on previous rates of ld. to 2d. for Jamaica, and ½d. for Leewards ; of the former only 100 puns. have been sold, 29 to 31 per cent over proof at 4s. 3d. to 4s 10d. ; 32 to 34 over 4s. lld. to 5s., and the purchases in the latter do not exceed 200 puns. ; proof to 3 per cent. over, at 3s. 2½d. ; 4 to 6 over, 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4½d. ; 8 to 12 over, 3s. 6d to 3s. 6½d. : the stock is now 800 puns. 430 hhds. less than at this period last year; 800 puns. have been imported since our last. Brandy has brought a further advance of ld. ; but at the present high prices buyers purchase cautiously, taking only sufficient to supply their immediate wants ; sales of first brandy of the vintage of 1836 have been made at 4s. ½d. to 4s. 9d. ; and 1837, at 4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d ; Bordeaux is worth 3s 2d. In Holland the prices of Geneva have risen, which has caused holders here to require an advance of 3d. to 3½d. per gallon, at which some sales have been made. British corn-spirits sell steadily at 10s. 2d per gallon.

Palm has sold in small lots at 44s East India coca nut is rather cheaper at auction ; 443 casks went at 47s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt.

INDIGO.—Since the quarterly sale there has been a good deal of business doing in East India, both for home consumption and export. The total quantity disposed of amounts to 60 chests, at an advance on July rates of 8d., and on the late sale of 4d. to 6d. per lb. The advices received from Calcutta represent that the crop will not be so large as was anticipated.

SPICE.---Pimento is held firmly at late, rates, but there has been only a limited business doing by private contract, and none has been offered at auction. The demand for black pepper coutinues very trivial ; only a few lots out of 2,173 bags Malabar at public sale found buyers, at prices ½d. under those of last week ; good half heavy bright sold at 4½d. to 4¾d. The supply of Cassia Lignea is still short, which checks business. The better descriptions are wanted for shipping, and sales have been made privately of fair quality at 61s. to 61d., which are rather above last week's rates ; mid. sorts are not to be purchased under 58s. Nutmegs have been taken more freely for home conpumption at rather higher pri es ; at public sale 40 chests brought 5s. 8s. to 5s. 2d. for good brown Singapore, and 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. for fair quality. Mace has been in better request at late rates; at auction 17 chests sold at 6s. 10d. to 7s. 1d for good Benocolen. Cloves are held firmly ; 8 chests at auction went at 1s 11d. to 2s. for good hold Bencoolen. In East or West India ginger the purchases still continue limited.

This afternoon 500 boxes Massia Lignea were offered at auction ; the good selected sorts sold at 62s. to 62s. to 62s. 6d, which is rather cheaper; other kinds fetched full prices, good mid. 58s. 6d. to 59s. low mid. 55s 6. 57s. per cwt.---*Times, Nov.* 3.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, SATURDAY.—Nov. 3.

There has been an active demand for cotton throughout the week, which has restored the market to the level of the highest rates 10 days since, the week closing with great firmness at an advance of ⅛d. per lb. on American ranging up to fair, and at full rates for the better qualities. The demand for Brazils has been good, which holders have freely supplied at former rates. The inquiry for Egyptian cotton has been considerable, but, owing to its scarcity, the sales have been moderate at full prices. There have been taken on speculation 10,500 American and 4,500 Surat, and for export 100 American and 160 Surat.

| | d. | d. | | | d. | do |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Sea Island | 17 to 26 | 1,230 | Maranham | 7¼ | 8¾ |
| 100 | Stained ditto | 5 — 10 | | Sawginned | 7 | 7¾ |
| 3,300 | Upland | 5¼ — 7¼ | 90 | Demerara, &c. | 8¼ | —10 |
| 5,450 | Mobile, &c. | 5¼ — 7¼ | 260 | La Guayra | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| 13,030 | New Orleans | 5¼ — 9 | 180 | Carthagena | 4¼ | 0 |
| 500 | Egyptian | 10¼ — 13 | 7,010 | Surat, &c. | 4¼ | 5¼ |
| 1,100 | Pernams, &c. | 8¼ — 9¼ | 60 | Bengal | 4¾ | 0 |
| 680 | Bahia, &c. | 7¼ — 8¼ | | | | |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Taken on speculation this year | 135,600 |
| Same in 1837 | 136,050 |
| Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1827 | 170,800 |
| Same time, 1836 | 234,600 |
| Forwarded unsold this year | 25,700 |
| Same in 1837 | 44,300 |
| Increase of import this year, compared with the same date last year | 342,529 |
| Increase of stock | 204,700 |
| Increase of quantity taken for consumption | 110,700 |
| Decrease of quantity taken for export | 12,740 |
| Computed Stocks. | |
| November 2, 1838 | 412,300 |
| Same period, 1837 | 207,600 |

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom from the 1st of January to the 27th of October, and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the Kingdom this year.

| | Bags. | |
|---|---|---|
| American | 1,097,292 | |
| South American | 132,156 | |
| West Indies, Demerara, &c. | 5,363 | |
| East Indies | 89,204 | |
| Egypt, &c. | 28,394 | |
| Total of all descriptions | | 1,352,409 |
| Same period last year. | | |
| American | 774,147 | |
| South American | 104,862 | |
| West Indies, Demerara, &c. | 4,836 | |
| East Indies | 136,713 | |
| Egypt, &c. | 37,942 | —1,058,500 |
| Increase of imports, as compared with the same period 1837 | | 293,909 |

Exports in 1838.

American, 44,962 ; Brazil, 7,301 ; East Indies.... 43,702.

| | Bags. |
|---|---|
| Total in 1838 | 95,600 |
| Same period, 1827 | 118,448 |

LIVERPOOL,—SATURDAY.

COTTON-MARKET.—A steady demand is continued for cotton. The sales are 5,000 to 6,000 bales, of which 500 were American and 400 Surat, to speculators.

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## THE ARMY.

It is generally thought in the millitary circles that our forces in America will be increased, by establishing provincial battalions, to be raised in Canada, and to be commanded by old officers of long standing in the British army, and by officers taken from the half-pay list.

The 71st Highland Light Infantry, one company from Buttevant to Cork.—The 19th, from Kilkenny, to succeed the 7th Fusiliers in Dublin.—The 45th, from Canterbury to Weedon, to replace the 20th.—The 90th Depot, from Portsmouth, to relieve the 67th at Chatham.—The 25th ordered to be in readiness to move from Limerick to Dublin.—The 99th Depot ordered from Portsmouth to Chatham, to relieve the 67th.—The 48th arrived at Gibraltar on 1st inst., from Cork, after a passage of only ten days.—A company of the 61st, from Clonmel for Bansha, to relieve the 58th Depot,—the 88th, five companies from Dublin, for Templemore.

It is reported that the 58th and 61st service companies, on their return from Ceylon. will be sent to Canada, to complete their foreign service. The head-quarters have remove from Fethard to Cashel.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DIFFERENT REGIMENTS SERVING IN THE CANADAS—1st Royals, second battalion, Montreal, Colonel G. C. Wetherall ; 15th, Chambly, Lieut-Colonel, Lord C. Wellesley ; 24th, Montreal, Lieut-Colonel C. Hughes ; 32d, London, Upper Canada, Colonal Hon. J. Maitland ; 34th, Ambertsburgh, Upper Canada, Lieu , Colonel Airey ; 43d Drommoudville, Upper Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel Booth ; 66th, William Henry Major Johnston ; 71st, montreal Honourable Lieutenant- Colonel Grey ; 73d. montreal, Colonel J F. Love ; 83d, Kingstone, Upper Canada,, Hon Lieut-Colonel Dundas; 85th, Toranto, Upper Canada, Lieut-Colonel Mounsell, Grenadier Guards, second battalion, Quebee (Jesuit barracks), Colonel Cliive ; Coldstream ditto, second battalion, Quebee (Citadel barracks). Colonel Shawe 1st Dragoon Guards, Three Rivers Hon, Lieut-Colonel Catheart 7th Hussars, Montreal, Lieut Colonel Whyte.

WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 12.

37th Regt of Foot.—Lieut. P. F. Durham, to be Adjutant, vice Manners. who resigns the Adjutantcy only. 42nd Foot—Lieut. F.J. Wheatley, to be Paymaster, vice W. Adair M'Dougall, who retires upon half-pay. 53rd Foot—Lieut. A. F. Bond, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Doyle, who retires ; Ensign C. Lempriere, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bond ; J. G. Cooke, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lempriere. 58th—Foot—Ensign, by R. Denny, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Farrar, who retires ; J. A. C. Petley, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Denny. 67th Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Adam Dankan to be Asst. Surg. vice Smith, who exchanges. 68th Root—Major Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., from the half-pay of the Waggon Train, to be Major, vice John Blood, who exchanges ; Captain Richardson William Huey, to be Major, by purchase, vice Sir Francis Bond Head, who retires ! Lieut. Arthur Mainwaring, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Huey ; Ensign Haneage Griffith Wynne, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Mainwaring.

Brevet.—Captain Lawrence Græme, of the 69th Regt, of Foot, to be Major in the Army.

OCTOBER. 19.

3rd Regt. of Drag. Guards—Lieut. E. A. Hawker, from the 88th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice D. Lutyens. retired upon half-pay. 32d Foot—Brevet Major H. Raid to be Major, without purchase, vice Palk, deceased ; Lieut. T. White to be Capt., vice Reid ; Ensign J. E. Money to be Lieut. vice White. 33rd Foot—Lieut. J. Johnston to be Capt. by purchase, vice Adair, who retires ; Ensign J. Knight to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Johnston. 47th—Lieut. W. C. Caldwell to be Capt. by purchase, vice Michell, who retires ; Ensign W. W. Rooke to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Caldwell, 52nd Foot—Capt. R. J. N. Kellett from the half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice R. K. Hill, who exchanges ; Lieut. J. A. Vigors to be Capt. by purchase, vice Gunning, who retires ; Ensign V. A. Surtees to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Vigors. 55th Foot—Ensign A. H. Harris, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bayly, who retires. 76th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Smith to be Capt. by purchase, vice Chipchase, who retires ; Ensign T Tydd to be Lieut. by purchase vice Smith ; Ensign H. A. G. Evans, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Ensign, vice Tydd. 80th Foot—Ensign, G. D. Pack to be Lieut. by purchase, vice North, who retires. 82d Foot—Lieut. W. H. Hollis, from the half-pay of the 67th Foot, to be Lieut. (repaying the difference he received), vice Kuill, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Second Lieut. Archibeld, Earl of Cassils to be First Lieut. by purchace, vice Drummond, who retires ; F. E. J. Morrice, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Earl of Cassilis.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 24.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Denis W. Pack, to be First Lieut. vice Edridge. retired on half-pay ; Second Capt W. Furneaux, to be Adjutant, vice Maule, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

ORDNANCE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Melbourne Broke Gallwey, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fitzmaurice, retired on half-pay.

WAR—OFFICE, OCT. 30, 1838.

9th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. F. Lushingtou to be Captain, by purchase, vice Heron, who retires ; Ensign W. Shalton, from the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lushington.

14th ditto—Ensign W. Douglas to be Liutenant, without purchase, vice Frith, deceased ; Gentleman cadet R. G. Wale, from the Royal military college, to be Ensign, vice Douglas

30th ditto—ensign Hon. J. R. Pery to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith, who retires ; Ensign and Adjutant A. Macdonald to have the rank of Lieutenant ; Gentleman cadet E. Edwards, from the Royal military college, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pery.

42 ditto---Ensign D. Cameron to be Adjutant, vice Wheatley, appointed Paymaster.

69th ditto---Ensign A. Magnay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coates, whose promotion has not taken place.

82 ditto---Ensign H. L. Smith to be Lieutenant, without purchase. vice Cazalet deceased ; Gentleman Cadet C. T. V. Isaac, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Smith.

84th ditto---Assistant-Surgeon D. Armstrong, from the 98th Foot to be Surgeon, vice J. E. Stewart, who retires upon half-pay.

91st ditto---Gentleman Cadet F. J Kayle, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase.

96th ditto---Ensign J. Fitz Thomas Dennis to be Lieut, by purchase vice Newcome, who retires ; Second Lieut. W. H. Underwood, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Dennis

98th ditto---Cardinal Brewster, gent, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Armstrong, promoted in the 84th Foot.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment---R. B. Gwlit, gent to be Second Lieut, by purchase, vice Underwood, appointed to the 96th Foot.

MEMORANDUM---Captain E. Shewell, upon half-pay Unattached, has been allowed to retire from the army, by the sale of his commission, be being about to settle in the colonies

The date of Captain Minton's commission, in the 6th Foot has been altered to 4 h December, 1834, from 22d May, 1835.

The date of Lieut. J. H. Shadforth's commission, in the 57th Foot, is 14th February, 1838, and not the 1st August, 1835.

The name of the Sergeant Major appointed Quartermaster to the 23d Foot, on the 8th June, 1838, is Imray, and not M'Inroy.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 2.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Thomas Edward Taylor, to be Captain by purchase, vice Ponsonby, who retires ; Cornet Edward Lewis Pryse, to be Lieutenant, by purhase, vice Taylor ; Emle Warriner, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Pryse.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant John Henry Forest, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Harvey Garnett Phipps Puckett, who exchanges receiving the difference ; Cornet John Williams Reynolds, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Parker, who retires ; Thomas Chaloner Smith, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Reynolds.

11th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant Holroyd Fitzwilliam Way, from the half-pay of the 83th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Hay Nembhard, who exchanges.

19th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Byrne, from the half-pay of the 38th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Henry Bunbury, who exchanges.

38th Foot.—Ensign Charles Robbins Maxwell, from the 80th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hopper ; who exchanges.

51st Foot.—Ensign Charles Sheffield Dickson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Paget, whose promotion has not taken place ; Ensign George Edward Egerton Warburton, from the 81st Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Paget deceased.

52d Foot.—Lieutenant William Ambrose Hale, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kellet, who retires ; Ensign John George Jervis, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hale ; Frederic George Leopold Keane, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jarvis

54th Foot.—Ensign John Arthur Skurray, from the 80th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hollinsworth, who exchanges.

66th Foot.—Ensign Hon. Edward, Arnold Ford Henry Lambart, to be Adjutant, vice Steele, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

67th.—Ensign Bodham C. D. Home, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gomm, who retires ; Edward Henry Westropp, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Home.

80th Foot.—Ensign Henry Andrew Hollinsworth, from the 54th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Skurray, who exchanges ; Ensign William Henry Hopper, from the 38th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Maxwell who exchanges.

81st Foot.—Wade, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Warburton, appointed to the 51st Regiment of Foot.

84th Foot.—Major Frederick Mac Bean, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Nicholl, who retires ; Brevet Major Richard Willington, to be Major, by purchase, vice Mac-Bean ; Lieutenant Richard Nassau Bolton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Willington, Ensign Thomas Davison, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton ; William Arthur Bentinck, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davison

88th Foot.—Lieutenant Christopher Sanders, from the half-pay of the 38th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Bristow, who exchanges.

94th Foot.—Captain John Evatt Acklom, from half pay, as Sub-Inspector of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, to be Captain, vice John Goodday Beet, who exchanges.

96th Foot.—Ensign Edward W Scovell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Irvine, who retires ; Ensign Livingston Mitchell, from the 44th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Scovell.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieutenant Nicholas Fenwick, to be First Lieuteuant, without purchase, vice Percy, deceased ; William Bagenall, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fenwick.

Hospital Staff.—Simeon Henry Hardy, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hall deceased.

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OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 29.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Turner, to be Colonel, vice Clement, deceased ; Captain and Brevet-Major Courtenay Cruttenden, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Turner ; Second Captain George Tempest Rowland, to be Captain, vice Cruttenden ; First Lieutenant John Knowles, to be Second Captain, vice Rowland ; Second Lieutenant John Travers, to be First Lieutenant, vice Knowles.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. 9—At Bristol, "Mary Dugdale," Harrison, from China 6th April, from St. Helena 11th August. Off Penzance, "Eleanor," Holderness, from Colombo 4th April, from Cape 16th July, from St. Helena 9th August. [The "Eleanor" brings the letters of the "Roxburgh Castle," which ship, it will be remembered, put into Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope.]

Oct. 15. off Portsmonth, H. M. S. "Zebra" M'Crea, from Madras 21st May, from Trincomalee 8th June, from Simon's Bay 13th August, from St. Helena 28th August. Oct. 16, at Portsmouth, H. M. S. "Raleigh," Quin, from Madras 26th May, from Simons's Bay 1st August, from St. Helena 23d August, from Ascension 1st Sept. Oct. 15, at Liverpool, "Wm. Turner," Roals, from Bombay 5th June, from St. Helena 25th August. At Liverpool "Mary Bibby," ———, from Bombay 7th June ; and "John Dugdale," M'Gowan, from Singapore———, from St. Helena 1st Sept. Oct. 17. off Dover, "Severn," Wake, from Bombay 31st May, from St. Helena 25th August.

October 19th, Off Deal, "Georgina" Sheridan, from Bombay 16th of May ; from St. Helena, 4th August—October 23, at Cowes, "John Johnstone"—from Bombay—October 25th, off Portsmouth, "Roxburgh Castle." Cumberland, from Bengal, 14th of April, from Cape, 30th of August from St. Helena.

October 27—Off Deal, "Indiana" Gilbert from Bengal 22d April and St. Helena in Aug. Oct. 29—In the Clyde, "Monarch," Booth, from Bombay 23d June, from St. Helena 10th Sept. Oct. 30—In the Downs. "Calcutta," Bentley, from Bengal 4th June. Oct. 31, at Liverpool, "Salia," Graham, from Bengal 6th June. Off Portland, "Hooghly." Bayley, from Bombay 26th June, from St. Helena 17th Sept. Nov. 1 In the Clyde, "Margaret Connel." Morris, from Bengal in July, from St. Helena in Sept- At Bristol, "Pearl" Staith, from Bengal 9th June.

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## MISCELLANEA.

So Confident are the proprietors of the *Great Western* steamer in the sea-worthiness of their vessel, and the excellence of her machinery, that they have, in the English and American papers, advertised her days of sailing from Bristol and New York not only for what is to run of this year, but onwards to the end of 1839!—(Globe.)

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—A merchant left Paisley recently for London, and found his whole fares as follows :—To Glasgow by coach, 9d. To Edinburgh by coach, 6s. From Leith to Hull by steamer, 3s. ; and from Hull to London by steamer, 2s. 6d.; in all 12s. 3d. Cheap as this is, it may still be further reduced. In going to Glasgow by Canal, 3d. may be saved, and in going to Edinburgh by Forth and Clyde Canal, 2s. 6d. may be saved. So that the fares from paisley to London ( upwards of 400 miles ! need not exceed 9s. 6d. So much for the progress of steam-navigation —Paisley (Advertiser.)

The Lord-Lieutenant has offered £200 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the persons concerned in the barbarous murder ( expect the persons who fired the shot) of Mr. Charles O'Keeffe, in Thurles ; also £100 reward for the conviction of the persons who fired at Johnston Stoney, Esq.—(Limerick Chronicle.).

GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—J. Gordon Esq., Mr. D., to be one of the Dukeof Cambridge's physician; extraordinary ; A. Oliphant, Esq., to be Chief Justice of Ceylon; W. H. Brehaut, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace for Montreal ; A. E. Monteith, Esq., to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Fife.—Globe.)

During the period of service of the *Curlew* on the coast of Africa, she lost no less than 36 of her crew, including five officers, and was for a length of time without any surgeon on board. She captured nine vessels, with 1,600 slaves. Her gallant commander, Capt, Norcott, is still suffering from the effects of the fever ; and during the passage home Mr. Alexander Race, one of the chief merchants of Sierra Leone, died.—(Herald·)

OVERLAND DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE.---In our last we briefly mentioned the fact of an overland dispatch having been received in town late on the Friday afternoon, but, owing to its being a govenment one, brought by Mr. Calvert, and bringing no private letters, we were not in possession of any information on which sufficient reliance could be placed, and we regret that we were, therefore, unable to state any thing beyond the actual receipt of it.---*Atlas, Nov.* 3.

On Monday last, however the letters, *via* Marseilles, and through Mr. Waghorn's agency were delivered in London, having left Bombay on the 12th September, bringing comparatively corresponding dates from the other Presidencies.---*Ibid.*

The commercial accounts received from the West Indies to-day are of a very conflicting tenor. It is stated that on many of the estates the negroes were working well, but that on others they demanded such high wages as to render it impossible for the planters to accede to their request, and that the consequence was that great injury had been done to the plantations. We are sorry, however, to find that private letters from Dominica mention that the free labour system was not working well, and that the proprietors of but very few estates could procure labourers ; in addition to which the sugar-canes were overrun with weeds, in consequence of the wet weather.—(Courier, Oct. 31.)

When Queen Adelaide arrived on the 13th at Gibraltar, she landed under Royal salutes from the ships and garrison at the New Mole, where her Majesty was received by the Governor, Sir Alexander Woodford, Prince George of Cambridge, and the staff. Her reception by all the public functionaries and the inhabitants generally was such as evidently to make a deep impression on her Majesty's mind. Post, Oct. —31.

Property, valued at about 200,000l., consisting chiefly of cotton, indigo, oil, turpentine, spices, and the buildings in which they were warehoused, in Robert Street, Liverpool, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night. The fire originated in the warehouses of James Davis and Co. Some combustible in the burning premises exploded with a tremendous noise shattering windows, like an explosion of gunpowder. Large pieces of wood and stone, and bales of cotton were blown up into the air, and carried a considerable distance. Two men were killed---one by the explosion ; and another, in an attempt to get some pigs he owned from a burning shed, was buried in the ruins. The firemen were active, but the supply of water very inadequate. The property is said to be insured, chiefly in the Sun and Liverpool offices.---*Spectator, Oct.* 13.

"Letters have been received in town announcing the safe arrival of her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, at Lisbon ; they speak in the highest terms of commendation of the arrangements on board the *Hastings*. Her Majesty and suite have not experienced so much inconvenience from sea-sickness as was expected ; and after being one or two days on board the Royal party enjoyed themselves highly. Lord Howe, her Majesty's Chamberlain, was laid up with the gout the whole of the passage.—*Globe, October* 26.

"We regret to hear that the Bishop of Worcester was seized with violent and alarming hiccuping when about to sit down to dinner on Saturday last. He was better on Monday and Tuesday, but on Wednesday had a relapse, which has occasioned considerable anxiety as to the result.—Brighton Heral.

"We have to announce the death of Major-General Sir Charles Pratt, K. C. B., which took place on Thursday night. Sir Charles was seized on Wednesday with an apoplectic fit, and, notwithstanding the prompt treatment of Sir M. Tierney, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Furner, and Mr Richardson, expired the following evening. Sir Charles was nearly seventy years of age, and was a most gallant officer, having served throughout the whole of the Peninsula war, and gained great distinction at Salamanca, Vittoria, etc. Sir Charles leaves no family ; his relatives reside in Ireland, and instant means have been taken to apprise them of the melancholy occurrence.—Brighton Herald.

"The Jamaica Special Magistrates are to be reduced to twenty, but with the increased salary of £700 a-year.—Herald.

Prince Napoleon Louis, and several gentlemen belonging to his suite, visited Drury-lane Theatre yesterday evening. The Prince looked extremely well, and appeared to take much interest in the performance, which consisted of the disply of Ducrow's horses, and the tame Lions of Van Amburgh.—(Courier.)

"We believe we may now state, that there is no longer any doubt of the return of Lord Durham. We have seen letters from Canada which speak positively of his intention to leave Quebec (to proceed through the United States on the 20th October. In all probability he will be in London, as he himself announced, in January.—*Chronicle, Oct.* 30.

"Capt. Sir H. Chamberlain, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed *pro tem*, to the command at Ceylon, in the room of the late Col. Clement.—(Post.)

"It is very generally thought at the West-end, and by the officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, that parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 4th December, to which day it now stands proprogued.—*Standard. Oct.* 30.

"Among the rumours of the day is one of the intended retirement of Sir John Cam Hobhouse from the Board of Control.—*Herald, Oct.* 30.

THE LATE WM. FRASER, B. C. S.—It is with the greatest pleasure we congratulate the family of the late commissioner and agent at Delhi, on the result of the ballot on the proposed grant of 5,000l. to the estate of the deceased, this question having been decided in the affirmative, at the East India House, on Tuesday last.—*Ibid.*

"Rumours of changes in the Ministry have been prevalent in the City as well as at the West-end of the town. In consequence of the demise of the lady of the Home Secretary, it is said with confidence that Lord John Russell is about to retire from office—that Lord Morpeth will take the vacant department, and that Mr. Spring Rice will fill the important office of Secretary of Ireland (1). The statement is again revived that the Marquis of Normanby has been solicited to go to Canada. The name of the Duke of Richmond is mentioned as being one which will shortly be added to the list of the advisers of the Queen. Who is to fill the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is not hinted at. We have noticed these reports as they were circulated generally.—*Observer.*

"We are enabled to announce on good authority that the officers and men of the British Legion, that ill-fated and in our opinion unconstitutional force, are at length about to receive an adjustment of their claims, inasmuch as the Commission which has been so long deferred will immediately enter on its labours. We understand that M. Ximenes, on this Commission, will represent the Spanish Government, and Colonel Wetherall the claiments. All claims which they cannot decide are to be referred to General Alava, and an individual to be nominated by Lord Palmerston ; and if the latter do not agree the respective governments are then to determine the contested point. It is only justice to add, that to General Alava the parties interested are, at this eleventh hour, thus far indebted ; his Excellency having, since his arrival in London, devoted himself to the question, and taken on himself the entire responsibility of the proceeding, having previously been made acquainted with all its bearings by Sir de Lacy Evans, who has by his recent exertions, quite removed the ill-feeling his former apathy engendered.—Herald.—Nov. 5.

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles gives a letter of the 17th ult. from Constantinople, which states that the Turkish Government was unremittingly at work upon the fortifications of the strongholds of Asia Minor, and that Kutaya and Koniah would be made the most important. Some Prussian officers were constantly executing works there, and it is stated for certain that the divisions recently dispatched from the capital are destined to garrison those different points. Another letter says that a number of merchant vessels have been recently lost in the Black Sea, in consequence of a hurricane. and that the Russian navy has likewise lost a frigate and a superb steamer. The English brig, *Bruiser*, laden with ammunition for the insurgents of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, was also lost.

The Great Western steamer, which brought the news of Lord Durham's resignation, made the voyage from New York to Bristol in twelve days and a half, although she encountered strong head-winds for three days. One hundred and twenty-six passengers came in the Great Western ; and among them, Lord Arthur Lennox and his Lady, the Honourable H. W. Cavendish, Aide-de Camp to Lord Durham, and Mr. Wilson, bearer of despatches from Lord Durham.—*Spectr.* 20 *Oct.*

Dr. Lushington was formally inaugurated Judge of the Admiralty Court, on Thursday. The salary is 2,500l. a year—to commence from the 24th of June last. Why the Doctor should be paid salary before entering Office, does not appear : his only *professional* service to the State, was a speech for the Canada Ordinances—not a *judicial* effort certainly.—*Spectr.* 20 *Oct.*

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(1) Mr. S. Rice must be strangly out of favour with the Ministerial "Weekly," or it would never give currency to a rumour, which it must know is very like an insult, as implying a descent from a very chief department of the State to ascend or third rate office.—EDITOR OF MESSENGER.

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